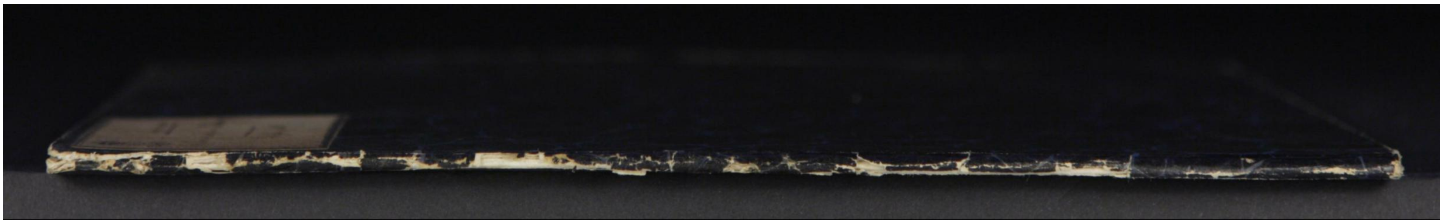
P. Spormand

Chorographia Palæstinæ.

Hafn., 1651.

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CHOROGRAPHICA HÆC

qvibus

PALÆSTINA leviter adumbratur

pro

Impetrandis honoribus, qvos Magiſtrales vocamus

PRÆSIDE

PETRO SPORMAND,

10. Maij publicè propugnabunt ac defendent

VIRI

Præſtantiſſ. Reverendi & Eruditiſſimi

MARTINUS PAULI, Lundenſis.
SEVERINUS UDBINÆUS, Scholæ Chriſtianienſis Rector, Canonicus & Aſſeſſor Capituli.
GREGORIUS CHRISTIANI, Con-Rector Scholæ Hafnienſ.
PETRUS MAGNI MALERUS, Communit. Reg Hafn. præpoſitus. & deſignatus Poeſ. extr. Prof.
PETRUS SCHVENDIUS, Sacriſtanus Capit: Roſchildenſis.
JANUS JANI BIRCHERODIUS.
Dn. JACOBUS PETRI LYNGE, Eccleſiæ Korrebeck Paſtor.
Dn. PETRUS JOANNIS BIRCHERODIUS, Eccleſiæ Werløſenſis Paſtor.
Dn. JOHANNES MATTHIÆ CHIUSIUS, Eccleſiarum Ramløſe & Anniſe Paſtor.
ANDRÆAS JOH. GUNTZOVIUS.
LAURENTIUS CHRISTIERNUS WELLEIUS.
RUNOLPHUS JONAS, Islandus.
PAULUS ANDREÆ, Arhuſius.
CHRISTIANUS JACOBI NOLDIUS, Rect. Schol. Coron.
OLAUS LAURENTII STISONIUS, Rector Scholæ Chriſtianſtadienſis.
JANUS PETRÆUS SVENSTRUPIUS, Scholæ Nicopienſis in Morſiâ Cimbricâ Rector.
JOHANNES CHRISTIANI WALL, Norvegus.
TORCHILLUS TULLIUS.

1281.

HAFNIÆ, Typis Martzanianis, Acad. Typogr. Anno M. DC. LI.

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SYRIAM INITIO DICTAM ESSE, qvicqvid terrarum ab Ægypti confinio adusq; Euxinum excurrit, & Tigrim magnumqve mare, præter Arabiæ deſerta, interjacet, imò ſupra Tigrim ad Mediæ fines pertingit, authores ſunt partim Herodotus, partim Strabo, partim Mela, partim Plinius, qvi eam propterea terrarum maximam appellavit.

I I.

Nam & Cappadoces & Cis-Euphratenſes Armenij Leucoſyrorum gaudebant nomine: & Meſopotamiam Hebræi Aram Naharaim vocarunt: & ipſi Babylonij ſupraq; eos Aſſyrij Syræ gentes ſunt crediti.

I I I.

Tractu vero temporis Syria propriè dicta fuit, qvæ à Cilicia Amano à Cappadocia Tauro montibus, à Meſopotamia Euphrate diſtingvitur, Ægyptum inter & Ciliciam mari clauditur noviſſimo, reliqvis ad ortum ad auſtrum partibus Arabiæ adjacet; hìc Petreæ, illìc deſertæ: qvam hodieq; Turcæ Domini Soriſtan, nautæ Europæi Soriam vocant.

I V.

Ejus partes Strabo qvatuor, alij plures, alij pauciores ſtatuunt: qvarum ut celeberrima & in Sacris nominatiſſima eſt illa, (cujus hìc ſummam dabimus) qvam poſt aſperrimam & diuturnam in Ægypto toleratam ſervitutem, & 40. annorum per deſertum errores, variaqve rerum diſcrimina, feſſis tandem Jacobi poſteris certam Deus ſedem & domicilium dedit; ita qvoq; fuit olim præſtantiſſima & nobiliſſima: qvippe & cœli clementia & ſoli luxurie rerumq; omnium copia atq; af-

fluentia, qvæ humanis uſibus neceſſariæ erant, non reliqvis modo Syriæ regionibus, verum etiam aliis terris omnibus, qvemadmodum populo ſuo promiſerat Deus, antecelluit.

V.

Eam Syriæ partem *S*acer Codex qvandoq; à primis incolis, Chami & Canaani progenie, *Terram Canaan*, &, ſine terræ adjectione, *Canaan;* qvandoq; à ſecundis habitatoribus, poſteritate Jacobi, qvi ſedibus primos, adnitente Deo, exturbarunt, *Terram Iſrael*, &, omiſſa terræ voce, *Iſrael;* alicubi etiam *Terram, qvam jurejurando Deus promiſit Abrahamo, Iſaaco, Jacobo;* item Zach. 2 *SanctamTerram* appellat: prophani ſcriptores à partium nomine vel *Palæſtinam* corrupta voce, vel *Judæam* vocant: hodiè communiter vel *Sanctæ*, qvòd ſanctiſsimus SERVATOR cunabula illic & ſepulchrum habuerit, vel *Promiſſæ Terræ*, interdum etiam *Judææ*, nomine indigitamus.

V I.

Illa, cœli reſpectu, ſub parallelis 31. 32, inter medidianos 64. & 68, numerationis initio in Fortunatis facto, exporrigitur. Definitur verò à ſeptentrione Libano; ab ortu montibus Hermon ſivè Sanir, Seir, Galaad, rupe Arnon, fluvioq; Arnon & Aſphaltite lacu, in qvem idem fluvius deſcendit; à meridie montibus Idumæis & recta inde per deſertum Berſabee ad Ægypti torrentem ducta, qvi in mare exit mediterraneum: cujus maris intimus receſſus limes ejus eſt occidentalis.

VII.

Longitudinem ei tribuunt Sacræ Literæ, qvanto ſpatio diſtant vel Sidon & Gerar; vel Dan & Berſabee; vel Hemath prope Libanũ à ab eodẽ Ægypti rivo, ad qvem poſita erat Rhinocolura, oppidum à prædonib. extructum, qvos, teſte Diodoro Siculo, Actiſanes Æthiopum Rex, poſt profligatum Ammoſin ſubditamq; ſibi Ægyptum, proſcripſerat & naribus mutilârat. Latitudo verò ej⁹ maxima ſtatui

po-

poteſt inter Antripatrida, urbem in littore magni maris poſitam,& ſcaturiginem amnis Arnon.

V I I I.

Mediam ferè perlabitur Jordanis, eamq; in Citeriorem qvaſi ſecat & Ulteriorem. Illam in duo, per fluvium Jaboc, diſtinctam regna, Baſanitidis & Amorrhæorum, deditis neci Regibus, Og & Seon, proſtratisq; eorum copiis, occuparunt, & Moyſe permittente, ſui juris fecerunt Ruben, Gad, dimidia Manaſſe. Hanc, deletis ſupra triginta Cananæorum regibus, reliqvæ tribus & altera dimidia Manaſſe habitandam & colendam acceperunt. Et Juda qvidem & Simeon ad meridiem; Neptalim & Aſer ad ſeptentrionem conſederunt: media verò loca obtinuerunt Dan, Benjamin, Ephraim, dimidia Manaſſe, Iſaſchar, Zabulon.

I X.

Citerioris regiones fuerunt Judæa, Samaria, duplex Galilæa, Ituræa. Ulterioris verò Trachonitis & Peræa.

X.

Judæa complectebatur tribus Judam, Simeon, Dan, Benjamin: *Samaria* tribus Ephraim & dimidiam Manaſſe: *Galilæa Inferior* in tribubus Iſaſchar & Zabulon ſita erat: *Superior* in tribubus Neptalim atqve Aſer, qvæ & gentium Galilæa dicta à nonnullis ultra fluenta Jordanis extenditur. *Ituræa* qvoq; in tribu Neptalim, juxta Libanum, deſcribitur. Sed *Trachonitis* inter Libanum & Mare Tiberiadis in dimidia Manaſſe collocatur. Et *Peræa* per tribus Gad atq; Ruben, à Pella ejuſdem dimidiæ Manaſſe urbe, qvò Chriſtiani obſidionis Hieroſolymitanæ tempore confugerunt, ad Macherunta caſtrum mari mortuo appoſitum, expanditur.

X I.

Fama inſigniores per Palæſtinam urbes, poſt Hieruſo-

ruſolymam, totius Orientis clariſſimam, fuerunt: *In tribu Juda*, Hebron, Engaddi, & CHRISTI patria Bethlehem. *In tribu Simeon*, Sicleg, Aſcalon, Gaza, Berſabee, Gerar, & literarum illa Civitas Dabir. *In tribu Dan*, Aſdod, Accaron, Geth, Joppe & Maccabæorum patria Modin. *In tribu Benjamin*, Hiericho palmarum urbs dicta, Gilgal, Bethel, Gibeon, Nobe, & Gabaa patria regiaq; Saulis. *In tribu Ephraim*, Samaria urbium regni Iſraelitici caput, Sichem, Silo, & Samuelis patria Ramatha. *In dimidia Manaſſes intra Jordanem*, Jeſreel, Betſan, Cæſarea Palæſtinæ. *In tribu Iſaſchar*, Naim atq; Sunem. *In tribu Zabulon*, Tiberias & Sephoris, Galilæarum maximæ & opulentiſſimæ, Jotopata, Bethſaida, Dothan, & locus educationis CHRISTI Nazareth, & Cana Galilææ. *In tribu Aſer* Ptolemais, Tyrus, Sarepta, Sidon, &, qvæ urbium in Orbe credebatur prima, Enoch. *In tribu Neptalim* Emath, Dan ſive Cæſarea Philippi, Haſor regia Jabin & terræ Canaan tunc primaria, Cedes Neptalim, Abela Sebæ excidio clara, &, qvæ CHRISTI dicebatur civitas, Capharnaum. *In altera dimidia Manaſſes ultra Jordanem*, Aſtharoth Baſanitidis regia, Corozaim, Pella, Jabes Galaad. *In tribu Gad* Ammonitarum regia Rabba, & Jephte ſedes Maſpha, & Ramoth-Galaad, & Eliæ patria Thesba, & fratrum Jacobi atq; Eſau congreſſu notabilis Socoth, & Mahanaim. *In tribu Ruben*, Eſebon Seonis Amorrhæi regia: ubi & Sitim erat, ſed fædâ & damnosâ Iſraelitarum libidine infamis.

XII.

Montium terræ hujus, (præter limitaneos illos ſexta theſi notatos, præterq; eos, ſuper qvibus dicta Dei glorioſa Civitas Hieruſalem in tribu Benjamin, magnā partem extructa erat, Sionem videlicet & Moriam & Acram & Bezetham, iisq; extra urbem vicinos Oliveti, Gihonis, Calvariæ,) memorabiliores erant: *In tribu Juda* Carme-

lus

lus iſte, qvem Nabal in Davidem iniqvior inhabitavit; & Petra diviſionis in deſerto Maon, qvæ Davidi latribulum præbuit, cum Saul eum perſeqveretur. *In tribu Ephraim* Silo, mons eminentiſſimus, in qvo urbs cognominis, Arcę fœderis & Tabernaculi diu ſedes, condita fuit: Item Garizim, Samaritanis Sanctus, ubi templum Hieruſolymitano ſimile Jaddi Pontificis frater Manaſſes, Hieruſolymis ab altari depulſus, excitaverat: Item Semeron, in qvo Iſraelitici regni metropolis Samaria extructa erat. *In tribu Iſaſchar* Gelboe interitu Saulis & Jonathæ clarus: Item Carmelus ab Elia & Elizæo multum freqventatus & Baalitarum cæde, per eundem Eliam perpetrata, nobilitatus. *In tribu Zabulon* Thabor montium pulcherrimus & Dominica transfiguratione illuſtris. *In tribu Ruben* Abarim, cujus pars eſt Nebo, ubi animam edidit Moyſes à Deo compoſitus: poſtqvam, è vertice Phaſga, univerſam terram Patribus promiſſam & vicinum mare contemplatus eſſet.

XIII.

Fluviorum præcipui ſunt Jordanis, Arnon, Eleutherus, Jaboc, Ciſon. *Jordanem* fundit mons Libanus è fonte Phiala per vicinum fontem Paneum ſive Dan, qvi, qvarto inde milliario, juxta Cæſaream Philippi, rivo Jor ad radices ejusdem montis prorumpente auctus, per duas paludes, Samachonitin & Geneſaram, in tertium Aſphaltitē labitur, omnesq; Iſraeliticas tribus, præter Aſer, Dan, Simeon, Juda, alluit, & dimidiam Manaſſe, Gad atq; Ruben à reliqvis diſcludit. *Arnon* Jordani qvaſi parallelus è rupe cognomine veniens, & Gad atqve Ruben ab Ammonitis diſtingvens, in eundem defluit lacum. *Eleutherus* oritur in Libano, permeat tribum Aſer, & inter Sareptam atq; Tyrum in mare exit mediterraneum. *Jaboc* in monte Galaad incipit, &, itinere per Rabbam, inter tribum Gad & dimidiam Manaſſe, facto,

Jor-

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Jordani ſe immiſcet. *Ciſon* ſive Chiſon, limes inter tribus Zabulon & Iſaſchar, juxta pedem montis Thabor exilit, ſcinditurq; mox in duos rivos; qvorum altero mare Galilææ, altero magnum ſive mediterraneum petit.

XIV.

Inſigniores qvoq; tres habet hæc terra lacus: maximum Aſphaltiten, medium Geneſar, minimum Samachonitin.

XV.

Aſphaltites, Joſepho longus 580 ſtadia latus 150, panditur inter Judam, Benjamin, Ruben & Arabiam, eo loco, ubi prius extitit cultiſſima illa & amæniſſima vallis Siddim, Domini paradyſo ſimilis. Variis gaudet præterea lacus iſte appellationibus. Sed in Sacris *Mare* vocatur *Orientale*, magni maris reſpectu, qvod occidentalis eſt Palæſtinæ terminus: *mare* vero *mortuum* alijs, qvod mergi illic & vivere nihil poſſit piſcium.

XVI.

Lacus Geneſar, ſive *Stagnum Geneſareth*, ſive *mare Galilæa* & *Tiberiadis* & *Cinnereth*, inter Galilæam aperitur & Trachonitidem & Peræam; ſive inter tribus Iſaſchar Zabulon Nephtalim & dimidiam Manaſſe ulteriorem: longus Joſepho 100 latus 40 ſtadia. In ejus ripa pulcherrimæ olim ſteterunt urbes Tiberias, Bethſaida, Capharnaum, Corozaim, ſupra à me nominatæ, & præterea Tarichea & aliæ.

XVII.

Semechonitis ſive *Aqvæ Meron*, lacus prioribus borealior, patet in tribubus Neptalim & ulteriore Manaſſe, medio fere inter Cæſaream Philippi & mare Tiberiadis ſpatio, in longitudinem ſtadia 60 in laritudinem 30, cœnoſis qvidem paludibus, ut Joſephus author eſt, turbidus, ſed incredibili illa victoria clarus, qvam in ejus fere ripa, edita latè ſtrage copiarum regis Jabin & 24 præterea Cananæorum Regum, Dux populi Dei Joſua obtinuit.

Præterea.

1. *Probari poſſe Deum priùs in Meſopotamia Abrahamo apparuiſſe qvàm ille Charan habitare inciperet.*
2. *Nomen Eden multis poſt diluvium ſeculis in Meſopotamia remanſiſſe, atq; inde argui poſſe illic locorum, propter viciniam Euphratis & Chidekelis ſive Tigris fluminum, extitiſſe Paradyſum.*
3. *Non à vero admodum abire eos, qvi Zaram ſive Serah Æthiopum Regem, qvi, millies millium exercitu inſtructus, cum Aſa Rege Juda apud Mareſam pugnavit & cum copiis omnibus ad internecionem cæſus eſt, Geraræ habitaſſe, Geraríticamq; regionem, in qva prius peregrinatus fuerat Abraham, tenuiſſe: qvanqvam in confeſſo ſit Æthiopiam nunc Africæ partem eſſe Ægypto auſtraliorem.*
4. *Ad probandum montem Galaad, qvem ſupra diximus Palæſtinæ ulterioris limitem eſſe orientalem, Libani montis, qvi Palæſtinam ad ſeptentrionem à reliqva Syria diſcernit, eſſe vel partem vel principium, pravè adduci locum Jer. 22: licèt Galaad illic Libani caput vocetur.*
5. *Palæſtinam aqvam apud Ovid 2. Faſt. rectiùs interpretari eos, qvi Tigrim eſſe ſtatuunt, qvàm qvi Euphratem: qvanquam Dione ad Euphratem cum Cupidine veniſſe, eodem loco, à Poëta perhibeatur.*

 Sed

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Sed &

fortunante Deo evincent

CHRISTUM qvidem in ſepulchro, propter Hieruſolymam, duas tantummodò noctes hæſiſſe: in corde tamen terræ, juxta propriam prædictionem, totidem fuiſſe noctes, qvot in ventre ceti fuiſſe Jonas perhibetur,

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